

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
JULY 11, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

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New Series. — PART 57

July 4, 1917

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WAR NEWS



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THE MARCH: AN IN
THE EAST AFRICAN
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The Illustrated London News

of JULY 7 contains illustrations of—

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SCENES IN RECAPTURED KUT.

THE RIVER WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA.
RETURNING TO THE FRONT.
FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCING THROUGH TRENCHES AND SHELL-CRATERS.
THE WAR OF FIRE.
A WAVE-EFFECT UPON A WAR-SHIP GOING AT HIGH SPEED.
THE BRITISH APPROACH TO LENS.
NAVAL WORK IN THE RED SEA: SALIF—TAKEN BY HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.
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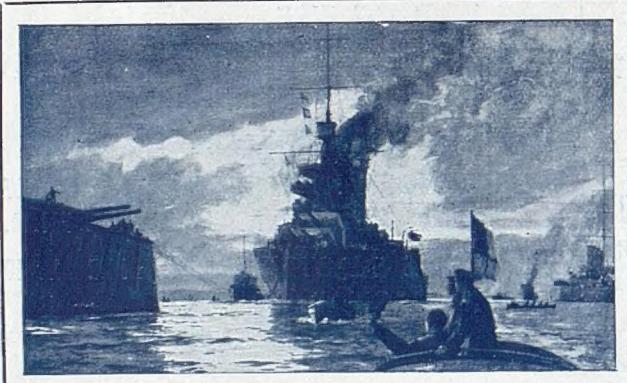
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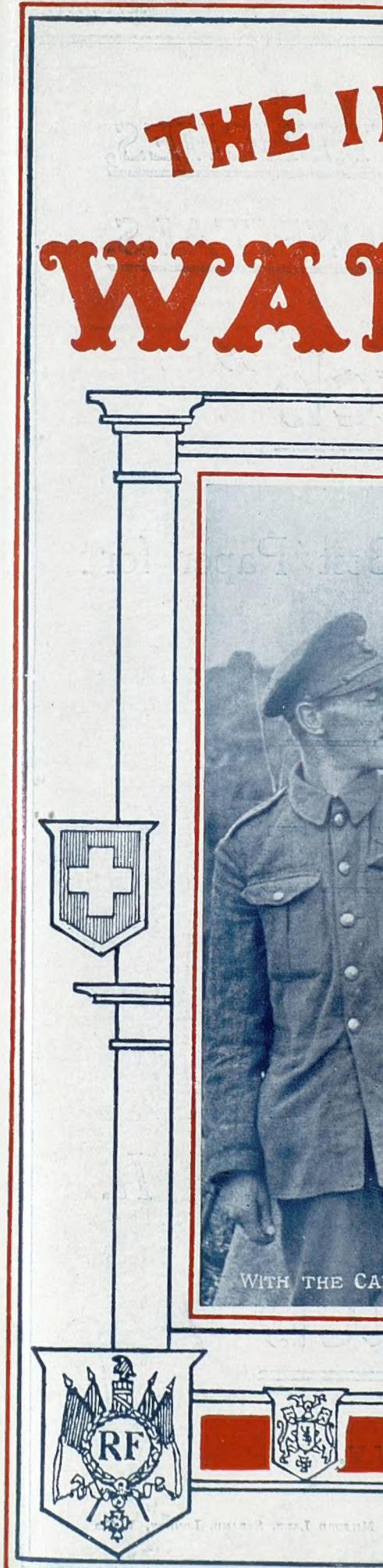
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The Illustrated War News



A NEW FRENCH WEAPON: THE BRANDT GRENADE-THROWER, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR.

Photograph by C.N.

THE GREAT WAR.

TOWARDS LENS—VERDUN ONCE MORE—FUTILE ENEMY SACRIFICES—THE HARWICH RAID—ITALY—POLITICAL NOTES.

THE closing weeks of June will be remembered in the history of the war as the period in which the Allied armies began seriously to profit by the patient preparation of years. Hitherto there had been successes, great and splendid, but these had always been followed by long pauses to gather new strength. But now supplies have reached such a pitch of completeness and the vast fighting machine is in such good working order that, be the day's progress apparently great or small, the pressure on the enemy is never for a moment relaxed and becomes more severe every

figures are: 8686 German prisoners, including 175 officers; 67 guns, including two heavy pieces; 102 trench-mortars, and 345 machine-guns, together with large quantities of other war material.

On July 2 the enemy attacked sharply west of Lens, and, after hard fighting, a little ground was lost by our advanced posts. Next day the British carried out successful raids west of Havrincourt (south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road) and north of Nieuport. Our advanced posts on the Cojeul River were attacked, but the enemy was



NURSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT HOLDING AN AUCTION OF BATTLEFIELD RELICS ON BEHALF OF THE RED CROSS ON BOARD A HOSPITAL CANAL-BOAT: BIDDERS WANTED FOR A GERMAN HELMET.—[Official Photograph.]

hour. Of this the operations before Lens are sufficient proof.

With methodical regularity "the in-taking of Lens"—to quote the phrase of Sir Dugald Dalgetty, borrowed from Monro and Turner, the quaint old chroniclers of the wars of Gustavus Adolphus—has justified itself, and if its final significance—that of the capture of the place—be still delayed, it is none the less certain. The covering positions on both banks of the River Souchez have crumbled one by one before our artillery, and the consequent infantry attacks, delivered with magnificent dash, and happily at small loss to our forces, have secured ground of great tactical and strategic importance. Meanwhile, continuous raids were made in the Gonzeaucourt region and south of Armentières, and substantial progress along the whole front in this region still further increased the advantage which was made possible by the great earlier operations. The total captures of enemy men and material for the past month have now been ascertained. The

easily driven off. Meanwhile, there was constant gun-fire along the whole British front, bombing raids at various points, and the usual incidents of that routine warfare which fills in the spaces between the great concentrated efforts. The enemy, always careful of his adversaries' interests, has publicly complained that the British have destroyed much valuable French property at Lens. Such wantonness is naturally very distressing to the thrifty German mind. On July 5 Sir Douglas Haig again moved forward at Hollebeke, south-west of Ypres, on a front of 600 yards. North of Ypres, at Wielte and Nieuport, near the Belgian coast, successful raids were carried out.

On the French front the corresponding period was one of stubborn fighting. On the Aisne violent bombardments by the Germans were followed by determined attacks near Cerny, to the south-east of Corbény, and north-west of Rheims. At Cerny the struggle was particularly sharp, and there the attacks were several times repeated, in spite of serious losses. The French artillery once

more destroyed the waves of ad before they could reach their ob same time, a new enemy offensive Verdun, on the Mort Homme-Avo front of the attack was about five centred on Esnes. Hill 304 was a



MAIMED SOLDIERS AT WORK AT THE
ENGAGED IN MAKING LADIES'
Photograph

and the combat raged with fierce on both sides. One small post v changing hands for twelve hours, u consecutive loss, it had become us side, being no longer a position, but a mound of scarred and tumbled earth. The French troops concerned "were all wounded and badly burned," but none of them were taken prisoner. While this outburst was in progress, the artillery along the whole French front from St. Quentin to Verdun blazed up into furious action, and Rheims once more came under the enemy's assiduous attention. The city now receives not less than 1000 shells per day. Next day, July 2, the fighting followed similar lines, without special event, except the re-capture of a line of trench lost the previous day. The enemy left many dead on the ground. At the same time there was an abortive attack towards Flirey, in the Woëvre. It was remarked by military commentators that this recrudescence of German effort seemed rather to result from apprehension of our Allies' next movement than any definite plan of campaign. (

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more destroyed the waves of advancing troops before they could reach their objective. At the same time, a new enemy offensive began west of Verdun, on the Mort Homme-Avocourt line. The front of the attack was about five miles long, and centred on Esnes. Hill 304 was again threatened,

French made a splendid counter-attack, and swept the enemy clean out of the ground he had gained at fearful cost for a few hours. The Germans are trusting less to initial massed attacks, and try to destroy trenches before advancing upon them.

But by so doing they deprive themselves of much-needed shelter should they capture the line, and their tenure of ground won becomes extremely precarious. It does not appear that the Crown Prince's new thrust at Verdun has done him much good, or is in any way a well-considered movement. The *poilus* had the affair well in hand from the outset, and gave the "Victor of Longwy" no opportunity to add to his dubious laurels.

On July 4 interest had again shifted northward to the Chemin des Dames. Heavy assaults were launched all night between the 3rd and the 4th from Jouy to Craonne, a line of about twelve miles. Wave after wave of massed troops was hurled against the French positions east of Froidmont Farm, to the west and

south of Cerny, north of the Ailles post, and on the Casemates and the California Plateau. It was the old story. The attacks either withered as they came on under the French shell-fire, or,



NAIMED SOLDIERS AT WORK AT THE ECCENTRIC CLUB HOSTEL, HACKNEY:
ENGAGED IN MAKING LADIES' HAND-BAGS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Photograph by L.N.A.

and the combat raged with fierce determination on both sides. One small post was continually changing hands for twelve hours, until, at the fifth consecutive loss, it had become useless to either side, being no longer a position, but a mound of scarred and tumbled earth. The French troops concerned "were all wounded and badly burned," but none of them were taken prisoner. While this outburst was in progress, the artillery along the whole French front from St. Quentin to Verdun blazed up into furious action, and Rheims once more came under the enemy's assiduous attention. The city now receives not less than 1000 shells per day. Next day, July 2, the fighting followed similar lines, without special event, except the recapture of a line of trench lost the previous day. The enemy left many dead on the ground. At the same time there was an abortive attack towards Flirey, in the Woëvre. It was remarked by military commentators that this recrudescence of German effort seemed rather to result from apprehension of our Allies' next movement than from any definite plan of campaign. On July 3 the



TAKING CARE OF MUNITION-WORKERS' SMALL CHILDREN WHILE THE MOTHERS
ARE ON DUTY: LADY RHONDDA (IN FRONT ON THE RIGHT) AT THE
OPENING OF THE NEW NURSERY AT ERIDGE HOUSE, FULHAM PARK ROAD.

Photograph by L.N.A.

after a temporary success, gave ground before the stern bayonet-work of a counter-attack. Nowhere,

for all his sacrifices, did the enemy keep a single yard of our Allies' positions. It is the game of desperation, but he has still counters to throw away, and throw them away he will until exhaustion is reached. Later, the enemy's effort sank to a bombardment of the French lines towards Royère Farm, Hurtebise, and on the Vauclerc Plateau.

The aerial war increases daily in incident and importance, and our airmen home on leave claim, with modest satisfaction, that they have at least got a good grip on the enemy's aircraft. The returns for June show a total of 392 machines brought down. Our losses were 78 machines, as against 230 of the Germans. The French during the same period destroyed 41 machines, and drove

raiders returned to the French coast they were intercepted by naval aircraft from Dunkirk, and an engagement took place some distance from the shore. Two of the enemy's machines were brought down in flames, and a third was damaged, but contrived to escape. Other machines were attacked, but with what effect is not known. On July 3-4 the aerodromes at Ghislain and Nieuwmunster and the Ostend seaplane sheds were heavily bombed by the R.N.A.S.

From the Italian front there is no news of the first importance. In the Carnia, affairs of patrols, and artillery activity, there and on the Carnia, make up the sum of the fighting. The Italian Senate has been in secret session for



ON TOP, INSIDE, ANYWHERE! THE NEW WAR-SPRIT OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES: SOLDIERS STARTING FROM PETROGRAD TO JOIN REGIMENTS AT THE FRONT.

There are no tunnels on the line from Petrograd to the nearer base-centres on the Eastern Front, the railway traversing the plains

down seven out of control. To these figures the anti-aircraft gunners of all the Allied forces made a creditable contribution. The returns prove a clear superiority for the work of the British flying men.

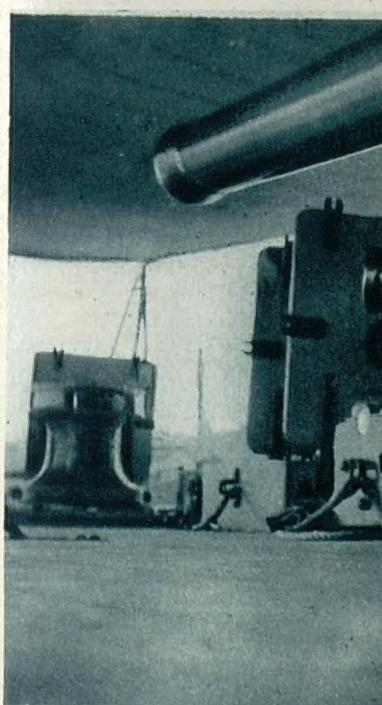
On the morning of July 4, at seven o'clock, enemy aeroplanes appeared over the East Coast and bombed Harwich. At least fourteen German machines formed the attacking squadron. They approached in regular formation, flying at a height of 15,000 feet, and were received by the fire of our fighting aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. Although low-lying clouds interfered with visibility, the fire was so effective that the enemy's formation was broken up, and the raiders did not attempt to continue their voyage inland, but headed seaward after dropping a number of bombs. Eleven persons were killed, and thirty-six injured. The material damage was not great. As the

two days, and the newly appointed Minister of Marine, Signor Triangi, has resigned on account of his health. The political situation in Rome is still somewhat obscure, and the "Interventionists" cause difficulties. But the Italian political outlook is a thing quite apart from the conduct of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow did not disappoint public expectation. Once more the Prime Minister restated the objects for which the Allies are fighting, and laid down the peace terms with no uncertain voice. "Let the nation keep steady," he said; "do not let the nation be rattled. If we grip hard, we shall win." The Prime Minister's words left the nation encouraged and strengthened. He held out no false hopes; he did not disguise the gravity of the situation; but put new heart into the nation, and reconsecrated its aims.

LONDON: JULY 7, 1917.

War N



SERVICE AND SPOIL: A K.A.R.

A patrol of the King's African Rifles, the har corps which has been fighting throughout the Africa, is seen in the upper illustration. The the report of scouts working through the bus prepared against surprise, as the levelled Maxim Two British officers are in charge. One is

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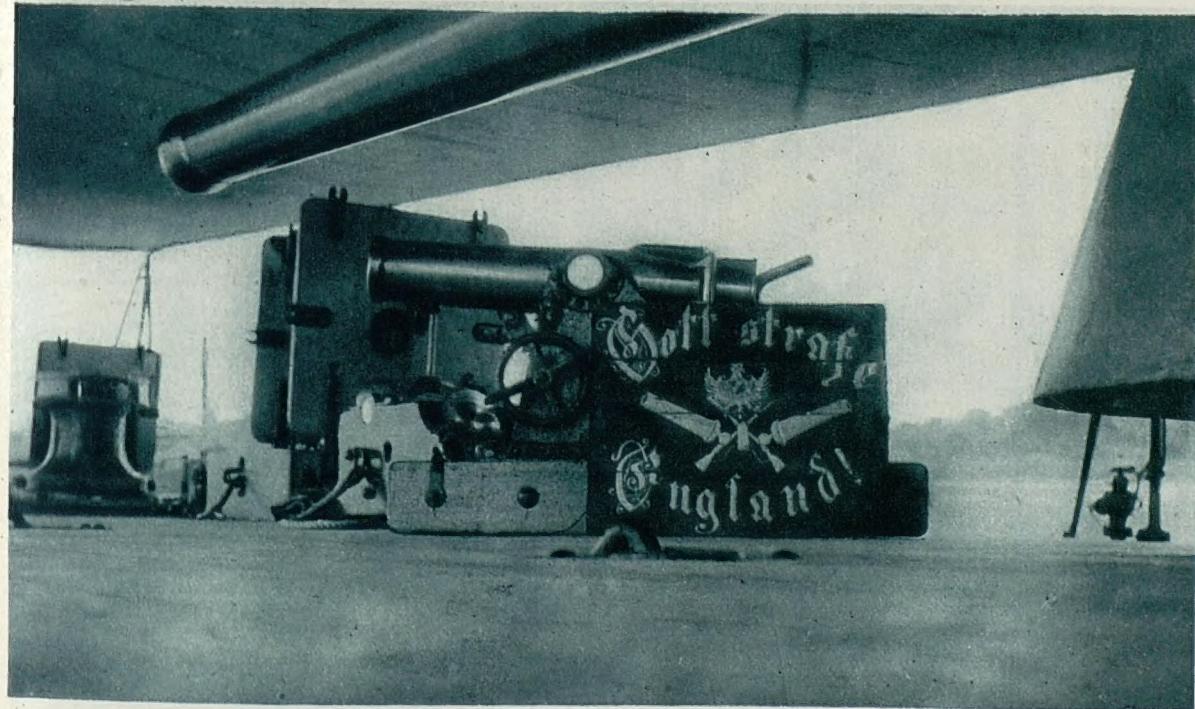


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Glasgow did not Once more the ects for which the in the peace terms t the nation keep let the nation be 1 win." The Prime nation encouraged at no false hopes; of the situation; nation, and recon- LONDON: JULY 7, 1917.

War Notes from German East Africa.

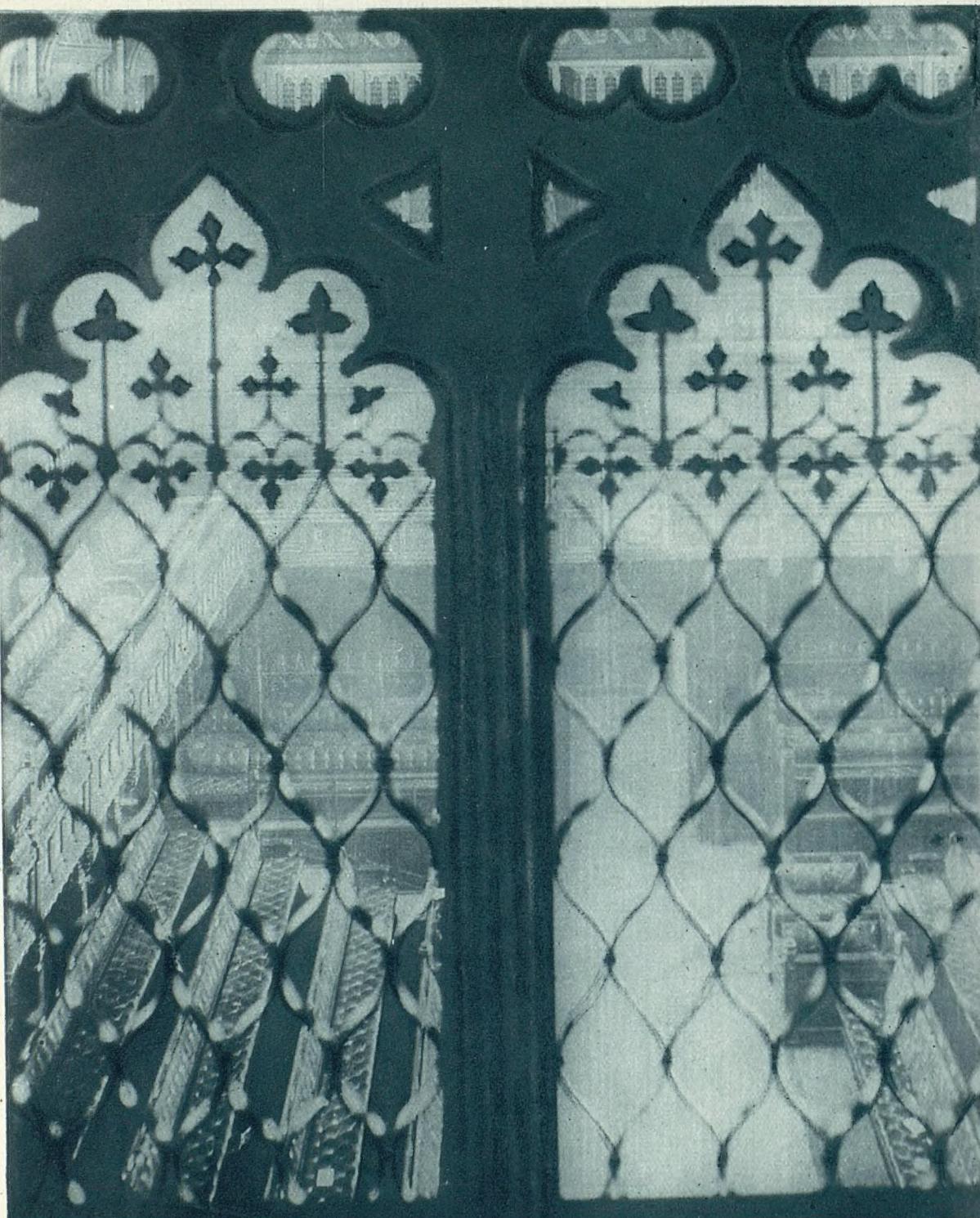


SERVICE AND SPOIL: A K.A.R. PATROL; A "STRAFE ENGLAND" BOARD, AND GERMAN GUN.

A patrol of the King's African Rifles, the hard-fighting "K.A.R." corps which has been fighting throughout the war in German East Africa, is seen in the upper illustration. The party is halting for the report of scouts working through the bush in front, and all-prepared against surprise, as the levelled Maxim on its tripod shows. Two British officers are in charge. One is the second figure on

the left in front; the other is in rear of the Maxim. The lower illustration shows spoil captured at Dar-es-Salaam on board a British war-ship. The elaborately blazoned board with its "Gott strafe England" legend was found in the enemy's trenches, as was also the howitzer-type gun by which the board stands. The "legend" is getting both stale and absurd.

A Relic of Woman's Subservience Doomed.

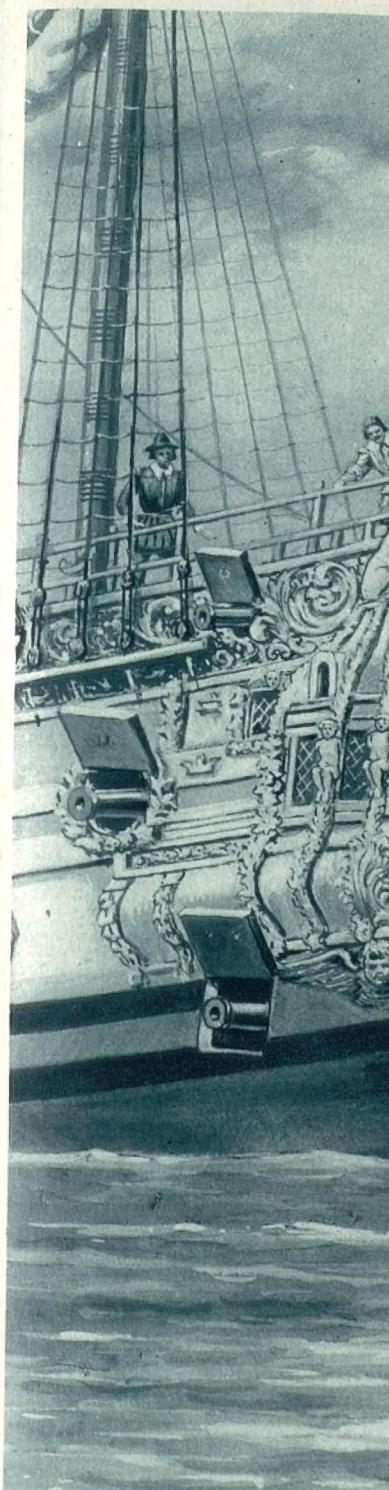


THE LADIES' "GRILLE" IN PARLIAMENT: AN ANACHRONISM WHOSE REMOVAL IS PROPOSED.

The question of abolishing the absurd "grille" in the gallery of the House of Commons, through which ladies visiting the House have hitherto been obliged to watch the proceedings, has often been discussed, but it has required a world-war to bring the matter to a head. It was stated recently that a Supplementary Estimate would shortly be laid upon the table, and that a vote would be

taken on the subject, "without restraint from the Whips." Not long ago a memorial in favour of removing the grille was signed by the wives of 220 M.P.'s. An item of £5—not necessarily the actual cost of removal, but as a basis for debate—appears in a Supplementary Estimate for this week. Our illustration shows the view of the House obtained through the grille.—[Photo, by C.N.]

forerunners of the



THE FIRST ENGLISH TWO-

The "Royal Prince" was the first man-of-war to have complete gun-decks—i.e., running the entire length of the ship—and also the first on which elaborate decorations were used. The largest previous war-ship carried guns on the upper deck, most of which ran as a deck from stem to stern. Raleigh designed the "Royal Prince," and James



forerunners of the Grand fleet: War-Ships of All Ages—VII.



THE FIRST ENGLISH TWO-DECKER: QUARTER AND STERN OF THE "ROYAL PRINCE."

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ille.—[Photo, by C.N.]

The "Royal Prince" was the first man-of-war built with two complete gun-decks—i.e., running the entire length of the ship, and also the first on which elaborate decoration was displayed. The largest previous war-ship carried guns on tiers, only the lowermost of which ran as a deck from stem to stern. Sir Walter Raleigh designed the "Royal Prince," and James I. gave her the

name in 1609, in honour of his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales, in whose honour, also, lavish gilded decorations were plastered all over the hull, particularly on the quarters and at the stern, as seen above. A bad sea-boat, and more a show-ship than anything, she was rebuilt under the Commonwealth, and was finally taken and burned in battle by the Dutch, in Charles the Second's time.

Captured German Photographs from East Africa.



WAR INCIDENTS: ANNOUNCING WAR WITH ENGLAND AT MOSHI: A BEFLAGGED HOTEL AT TANGA.

These photographs of war-incidents in German East Africa were taken by the Germans. They form part of some spoil captured by us. The upper one shows the scene outside the German Commandant's residence at Moshi, a settlement on the railway, which also, before the war, was a German military post. Moshi is on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, on the southern border of British East

Africa. The photograph was taken at the reading of the Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany. Members of the local band are seen (with their backs to the reader) playing the inevitable, "Deutschland über Alles." The lower illustration shows the front of the "Hotel Afrika" at Tanga, a German seaport south of Mombasa, as decorated on the declaration of war.

INTENDED FOR THE FATHER

The above photographs belong to the same photographs captured in East Africa of which shown on another page. The upper one purports material out of which the German "Askari," made, and a specimen of the Kaiser's black after passing through the drill-sergeant's hands.

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Captured German Photographs from East Africa.



INTENDED FOR THE FATHERLAND: GERMAN ASKARIS—RECRUITS AND A TRAINED SOLDIER.

OTEL AT TANGA.
reading of the Declaration of war. Members of the reader) playing the lower illustration shows Tanga, a German seaport.

The above photographs belong to the same batch of German photographs captured in East Africa of which two examples are shown on another page. The upper one purports to show the raw material out of which the German "Askari," or native soldier, is made, and a specimen of the Kaiser's black "cannon-fodder" after passing through the drill-sergeant's hands. Three men of the

native warrior tribes from among whom the Germans draw their levies are seen on the right, as first recruited; two with bows and arrows; and one with a spear. Next is a uniformed recruit in training, and then a fully equipped, drilled Askari. A German under-officer is on the right of all. The lower illustration shows a chain-gang of recaptured German Askari deserters.

At a British Divisional Camp on the Western Front.



TROOPS OFF DUTY HOLDING A GYMKHANA: GOING TO THE STARTING POST; THE "BOAT" RACE.

These photographs show one way in which our troops off duty, on relief from the battle-front, pass their leisure and keep themselves fit and in high spirits. The locale is at a camp on the Western Front, where a Division, after having done its part before the enemy, is under canvas *pro tem.* to rest and recuperate until its turn to rejoin the advance comes round again. The sports are

organised mostly on gymkhana lines, and the "mixed" programme includes "events" of various sorts. The upper photograph shows intending starters passing up the course before one of the horse races that are always a popular feature on the card. The second photograph shows a "boat race," the lining-up for the start. Each "boat" comprises six men astride a pole.—[Official Photos.]

TENT-PEGGING AT A CAMP

It must have needed some nerve on the part of to take the above photograph, so close in front of gallop must he have stood with his camera, while racing past at top speed, while the horse gallop, is the prime essential of the competition and the rider passes on, hit or miss, at the gallop.

July 11, 1917

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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front.



At a British Divisional Camp on the Western front.



TENT-PEGGING AT A CAMP GYMKHANA: A RIDER TAKING HIS PEG AT FULL GALLOP.

The "mixed" programme upper photograph shows before one of the horse the card. The second lining-up for the start. a pole.—[Official Photos.]

It must have needed some nerve on the part of the photographer to take the above photograph, so close in front of the horse at full gallop must he have stood with his camera. To take the peg while racing past at top speed, while the horse is going at a full gallop, is the prime essential of the competition in tent-pegging, and the rider passes on, hit or miss, at the gallop for several yards before he can manage to pull up or wheel round. All the competitor's attention is concentrated on the peg as he nears it, his reins loose. He can have no eyes for anything except the peg, which has to be transfixed well in the centre and lifted clear. As a test of horsemanship, for mounted regulars perhaps most of all, tent-pegging is an invaluable exercise.—[Official Photograph.]

July 11, 1917

American Independence Day in Paris.



INCIDENTS: AMERICANS ARRIVING; THE FLAG OF THE FOREIGN LEGION AT THE INVALIDES.

As representative of the American forces landed in France, a single battalion was selected to proceed to Paris for the special ceremonies in connection with Independence Day, which, of course, had this year for France a far deeper meaning than any similar observances held there hitherto. The American battalion is seen in the upper illustration marching to barracks on its arrival in the French

capital. The second illustration shows a picturesque and unique ceremony at the Invalides, which was also one of the special military features of the day's proceedings. It is the presentation to the Governor for preservation in the Musée de l'Armée of the flag hitherto borne by the American Company in the Foreign Legion, now absorbed into General Pershing's force.—[French Official Photo.]

IN FRONT OF GENERAL PERSHING

The advent of American Independence Day was heralded by a special and very appropriate forenoon of the day. It was the visiting Commander-in-Chief's residential quarters in Paris, the residence of the Garde Républicaine, who there played the "Marseillaise" in the presence of an acclimating crowd, in honor of the

July 11, 1917

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 57
New Series]—13

American Independence Day in Paris.



IN FRONT OF GENERAL PERSHING'S QUARTERS: VISIT OF THE BAND OF THE GARDE RÉPUBLICaine.

The advent of American Independence Day in Paris, July 4, was heralded by a special and very appropriate ceremony in the early forenoon of the day. It was the visiting of the American Commander-in-Chief's residential quarters in Paris by the band of the Garde Républicaine, who there played the "Rêveil en fanfare," in the presence of an acclaining crowd, in honour of France's dis-

tinguished guest, and coadjutor in arms in the fight for the Liberty of the World. While the American troops—except the representative battalion sent to Paris for Independence Day—remain in their training camps, practising the new features of battle-fighting which the war has introduced, General Pershing and his Staff are established in the French capital.—[French Official Photograph.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LVII.—THE 78TH.

A SEA EXPLOIT OF A LAND FORCE.

IN the winter of 1816 the 78th Regiment went through one of the most thrilling and perilous experiences of its history. The occasion, however, was not warlike, but one of those changes and chances of our mortal life which throw men into strange situations and test them in circumstances for which their training has given them no special preparation. The 78th was, in fact, destined to endure and survive a most disastrous shipwreck, which proved its discipline and steadfastness as completely as any adventure in the field.

On Sept. 18 a battalion of the 78th sailed from the Samarang Roads in Java on board the

commanding officer, led the way and her example encouraged the rest. Very few oars could be found, and when the boats at last stood away the remainder knew that the voyage to the island must be very slow and the return of the boats in time a serious problem. Those who stayed had only the gig left, as their one ark of safety, for the jolly-boat had been stove in against the ship's side.

As daylight grew the shipwrecked realised the full horror of their situation. The *Francis and Charlotte* was now pounding heavily on the reef and threatening to go to pieces. About them



WITH OUR GUNNERS ASSISTING THE ITALIANS IN THEIR GREAT OFFENSIVE: ONE OF THE BRITISH HOWITZER BATTERIES IN A SCREENED AND SANDBAG-PROTECTED POSITION.—[Official Photograph.]

Princess Charlotte, but next day the vessel struck a sunken rock and had to be abandoned. The troops, with their wives and families, to the number of 540 souls, were transferred to the *Francis and Charlotte* (Captain Acres), in which they set sail for Calcutta on the 29th. All went well until Nov. 5, when, at half-past two in the morning, the ship struck on the outer reef of the island of Preparis, sixty miles from the mouth of the Rangoon River. The only chance of safety was to carry the ship's company in the boats to the island itself, distant about twelve or thirteen miles. Discipline remained excellent, and with great difficulty (for the sea had begun to run high) the women, children, and sick men were put into the long boat and the cutter. At first it was no easy task to induce the women to go; but Mrs. Macpherson, wife of Major Macpherson, the

were breakers, rocks, and a foaming current. The only possible refuge was a small rock about fifty yards astern. To this rock the gig was sent to make fast a rope, the other end of which was fixed to the mizzen-mast, and a raft was constructed on which 100 men were removed to the rock. It was now observed that the boats with the women and children were drifting helplessly to leeward, and very unlikely to make the shore. The gig was therefore sent after them with a sail, which, in the first hurry, could not be got out of the hold. With this they made better progress. Meanwhile, other rafts were constructed and made fast to the rock, so that, if the vessel went to pieces before the return of the boats, these platforms might be some help for those whom the rock could not hold at high tide. While this work was going forward the long-boat and the cutter

[Continued on page 11.]

Soldiers in an



WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN A HISTORICAL

A most interesting link between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is afforded by our photographs, taken on the occasion when the scholars and old boys of the Royal Hospital School, Chelsea, entertained a hundred or more wounded soldiers. The photograph shows the drum-and-fife band of the Royal Hospital School, which was the gift of Queen Elizabeth to the City

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BRITISH HOWITZER
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[Continued on page 16.]

Soldiers in an Elizabethan School: In Bristol City.



WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN A HISTORIC BUILDING: THE BAND; TEA IN THE GREAT DINING HALL.

A most interesting link between the sixteenth and the twentieth centuries is afforded by our photographs, taken recently on the occasion when the scholars and old boys of Bristol City School entertained a hundred or more wounded soldiers to tea. Our first photograph shows the drum-and-fife band of the School—which was the gift of Queen Elizabeth to the City of Bristol—playing

marching along the terrace as the guests arrive; the second shows these guests seated at tea in the old dining hall of the historic building. It is interesting to recall that Bristol was the birthplace of Chatterton and Southey, and more so to think that the fine Elizabethan spirit survives in the Englishmen of to-day.—[Photos, by *Sport and General*.]

disappeared, to the great anxiety of all, and at sunset Captain Acres took the gig and headed for Preparis to find out the fate of the others. With him, at the urgent request of the regiment, went Major Macpherson.

The night was terrible, but the behaviour of the men was generally excellent. Some few weak souls mutinied and got drunk, while the Lascars became quite demoralised and were of no further use; but these minor incidents did not shake the courage and determination of the rest. They toiled to get the big raft back from the rock, in case the ship should break up; but it proved quite unmanageable, and the parting of a hawser foiled this effort. The tide had risen, and the sea had swept one or two men off the rock, so small pieces of rope were sent to the survivors, with orders to make themselves fast. The second raft overturned and partially broke up, but all hands, working in a boiling sea, set to work to secure it again, and succeeded. The ship was now eased considerably with the cutting away of two masts. All through the night they strained their eyes to the shore, and at length some welcome lights told them that some of the boat-party at least had landed. They hung out an answering lantern at the mainmast head, and faced another day of peril and toil. At dawn the long-boat and cutter returned and took off another 110 persons. Two hours later a ship hove in sight, and the shore party lit a huge fire to attract her attention; but the vessel disappeared. Some provisions were got ashore in the gig, and another party was landed from the wreck. Then

another ship was sighted, and she sent a boat, which rescued twenty-seven more survivors. In the morning, however, this ship had also vanished. Next day the *Prince Blucher*, a British vessel, stood in and sent boats to take off the remainder, of whom a number had been by this time swept away at high tide. The survivors were greatly exhausted and almost famished. Once more the hearts of the party sank, for the *Blucher* stood away from that dangerous coast; but her skipper, Captain Wetherall, had no inhumane purpose, and all night he cheered the unfortunates on shore with frequent signal guns. The day passed more cheerfully, and at 5 p.m. the *Blucher*'s boats returned, and the women, children, and sick were embarked to go out to the ship. At 6 a.m. they found her further off than ever, for she had dragged her anchors. The sea rose, and the struggle to reach the *Blucher* was Herculean. It ended safely, however, after thirteen hours' pulling. Ninety Europeans and sixty Lascars still re-

mained on the island, and an effort to rescue these failed, as a heavy storm had arisen, and Captain Wetherall had no choice but to steer for Bengal.

On his landing, nine days later, two Company's cruisers were despatched to Preparis, and the rest of the 78th were taken off on the thirty-seventh day after the shipwreck. They had lived on a miserable ration of pork and biscuit, eking out with some shell-fish and wild ducks. The loss of life was comparatively small. This struggle with the sea takes virtual rank with the victories of the regiment.



ON THE FRENCH FRONT—TRENCH-MAKING BY MACHINERY: AN END-ON VIEW OF A TRENCH-EXCAVATOR, SHOWING THE SCOOPING-OUT DIGGER.



ON THE FRENCH FRONT—TRENCH-MAKING BY MACHINERY: A TRENCH-EXCAVATOR—GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE VEHICLE HOUSING THE DRIVING MACHINERY.

The Germans some seven or eight years ago during the autumn manoeuvres in East Prussia first introduced the trench-excavator, and the Russian and French Armies followed suit.



France's fore-



OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

Captain Guynemer's record stands—at time German aeroplanes brought down. Four of during one day—two of the four being within an hour. He has just been promoted of Honour—a distinction but rarely granted rank of Colonel. Guynemer will not be

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France's foremost Airman—a Champion flying Officer.



OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR ON BRINGING DOWN HIS 45TH GERMAN: CAPTAIN GUYNEMER.

Captain Guynemer's record stands—at time of writing—at 45 German aeroplanes brought down. Four of them he settled with during one day—two of the four being met, fought, and beaten within an hour. He has just been promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour—a distinction but rarely granted to recipients below the rank of Colonel. Guynemer will not be twenty-three until next

Christmas, and is the youngest Captain in the French Army. His successes are attributable as much to his marvellous marksmanship as to his daring and complete mastery of the art of flying. In one air-duel he actually killed the German pilot and observation-officer, and put the Avitik out of action with a single bullet. We see him snapshotted when about to start on a flight.



On the Arras front near Lens: The Scene



TAKEN BY CAVALRY; HELD BY INFANTRY AGAINST REPEATED COUNTER-
Monchy lies on a high spur of a ridge north-west of Lens. It was the scene of a series of fierce subsidiary battles during
the main battle of Arras. Monchy was desperately defended by the Germans. It was attacked by English and Scottish
infantry, aided by some of our cavalry, who took the village with a brilliant charge. The position was most important for

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ATTACKS AND DAYS OF GERMAN SHELL-
the enemy, and repeated counter-attacks were
back all the attacks after furious fighting, were
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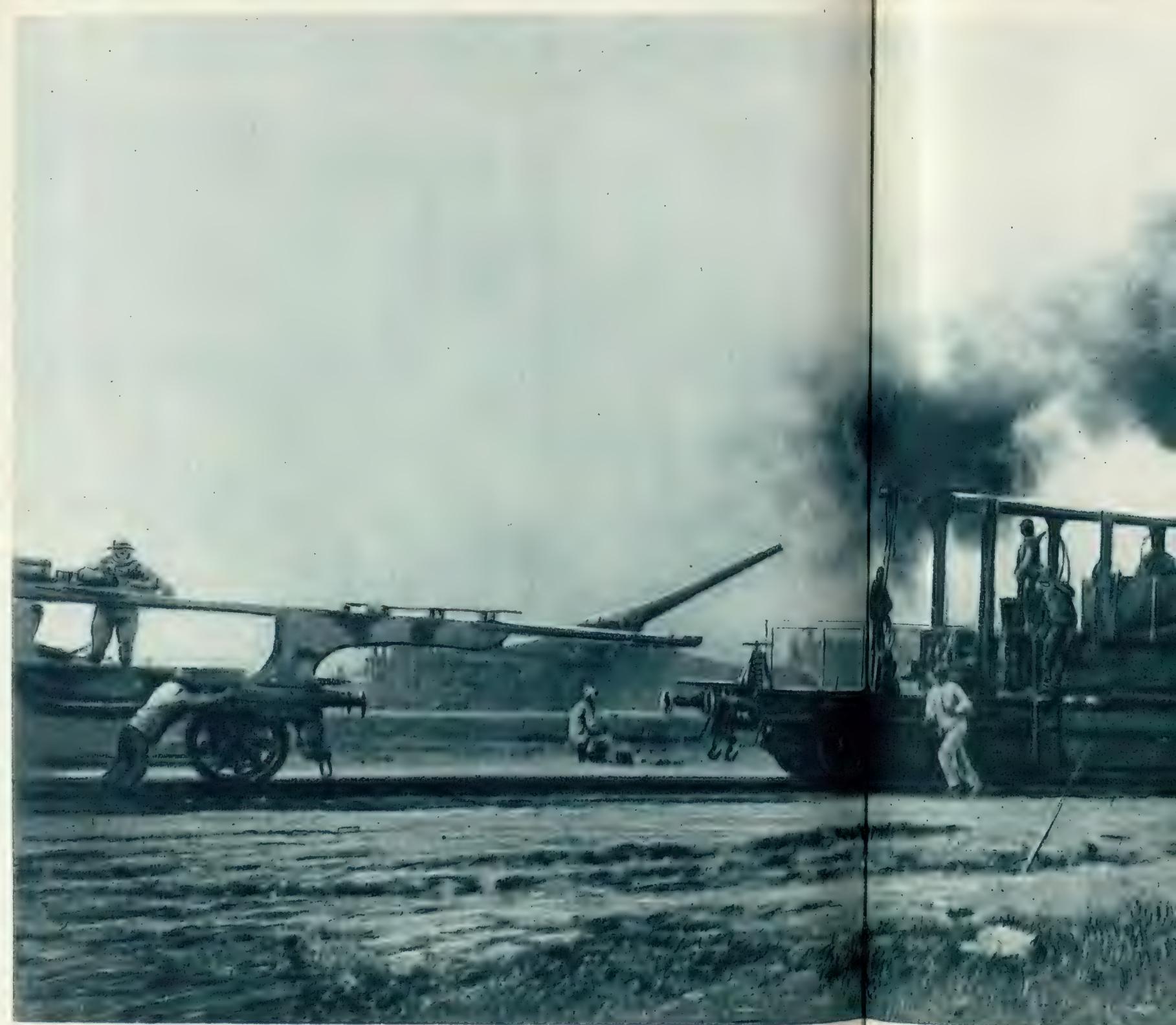


ATTACKS AND DAYS OF GERMAN SHELL-FIRE: THE REMAINS OF MONCHY.

the enemy, and repeated counter-attacks were delivered to regain it. The garrison, which heroically held the village and beat back all the attacks after furious fighting, were largely Irish. Between attacks, the Germans shelled Monchy remorselessly. The houses were fairly intact when we took it: the illustrations show the ruins of Monchy after the last counter-attack.—(Official Photos.)



Artillery Activity: Long-Range French Guns, Railway-Mounted, in Action



MONSTER FRENCH GUNS IN ACTION: A TYPICAL SCENE DURING AN ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT—LONG-RANGE GUNS PHOTOGRAPHED

Of the various types of guns used by the French artillery in the war, the "seventy-five" field-gun has become the most famous, and its wonderful efficiency and achievements have been frequently described. It must not be forgotten, however, that the French Army also possesses powerful guns of the heaviest calibre which have likewise proved their value. These larger pieces include both howitzers and long-range guns, distinguished on the Western Front. It will be noted that they are very mobile. The size of these guns ma

French Guns, Railway-Mounted, in Action on the Western front.



DURING AN ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT—LONG-RANGE GUNS PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.

has become the most famous, both howitzers and long-range guns, distinguished by their long barrels, such as those illustrated in the above photograph, taken on the Western Front. It will be noted that they are mounted on special trucks for running on railways, a method that makes them very mobile. The size of these guns may be gauged by comparing them with the gunners.—[French Official Photograph.]



A French Infantry Division at a Western front Review.



Where the German



THE MARCH-PAST : "DIVISIONAL CAVALRY" ; CHASSEURS, WITH ONE OF THEIR COMPANY "FANIONS."

Troops of a French infantry division are seen in the upper illustration being reviewed not far from the fighting line, an inspection that generally takes place, unless circumstances prevent, before troops return to the battle-line from the rest camp. Every Infantry Division has a cavalry force attached to it, at the disposal of the commanding General. They are officially styled "Divisional Cavalry," and are

distinct from the Main Army Cavalry Corps, which has "Cavalry Divisions" for independent action. The flag carried attached to his rifle by a *chasseur à pied*, in the second illustration, is called a "fanion," or "company colour." It is used during attacks to show distant artillery how far ahead the men are, and prevent their firing into them by error.—[French Official Photographs.]



Where the German



A HIGH VIEW-POINT AT VERDUN

The Germans recently began a fresh series of attacks on the French near Verdun, on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of the Mort Homme and the Avocourt salient. The Allies, however, were able to hold their own, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. Thus, the legend of the invincibility of the German army is still unbroken.

Review.



Where the Germans Recently Attacked Again: Verdun.



A HIGH VIEW-POINT AT VERDUN: FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THE TOP OF THE TOUR CHAUSSÉE.

ANY "FANIONS," which has "Cavalry" carried attached to illustration, is called sed during attacks to men are, and prevent *ital. Photographs.*

The Germans recently began a fresh series of violent attacks against the French near Verdun, on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of the Mort Homme and the Avocourt Wood. Our gallant Allies, however, were able to hold their own, and their guns inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. Thus, in a French communiqué regarding one of these German efforts, it was stated:

"The assaulting waves were smashed by our fire, and were unable to reach our lines. The enemy did not renew his attempts." Our illustration shows one of the two crenellated towers of the Porte Chaussée at Verdun, an old gateway, partly dating from the fifteenth century, that came to be used of late years as a military prison. Beyond it is a bridge over the Meuse.—[French Official Photograph.]



The Master Move in Greece: The Landing of Allied Troops



ON THE WAY TO OCCUPY THE PIRÆUS WITH THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE GREEK MINISTRY: THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF

Early on the afternoon of June 12, exactly an hour after the expiration of the Allies' ultimatum to the Greek Government, the first detachment of the Allied troops landed at the Piræus from transports off the island of Salamis, and at five on the evening of that day, the ex-King Constantine left Athens. The landing was ordered by the High Commissioner appointed by

the Allies, M. Jonnart, and took place with the troops marching to quarters in the northern part first to land were French, and were, it is stated,

in Greece: The Landing of Allied Troops at the Piræus.



TEN CONSENT OF THE GREEK MINISTRY: THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS ENTERING THE HARBOUR.

the Allies, M. Jonnart, and took place with the written assent of the Hellenic Ministry. It was effected without incident, the troops marching to quarters in the northern part of the town. They refrained, by order, from entering Athens. The troops first to land were French, and were, it is stated, well received by the people of the Piræus.

DEPÔT DAYS: IV.—PARADES.

BEFORE fate and the Recruiting Officer brought us to Tent X 6 our ideas about Parades were visionary, grandiose, and even holy. You have yourself seen the beautiful Parades of colour-books and the cinema. You know Parades, the sumptuous and magnificent lines of perfect men, moving in rhythmic unison; how brave is the colour and the—well, we'd seen all that too. We looked forward to our Parades, and we thrilled. We felt our unworthiness, but we were eager.

However, we have met them. We understand about them. We know they are parades, and not Parades. There are no capital letters. They are indifferent things, chilly in the morning, clammy at night. They are even monsters, bugbears, and trials to the flesh. They begin unnaturally early, and they go on. They go on all day. One would have thought that, having got us up to see the sunrise (how we hate Turner and spring poets for starting the sunrise cultus!), their passion would wane as the day lengthened. Never! When "Lights out" comes, we of Tent X 6 know well that somewhere amid the arid vastnesses of the Depôt someone is parading. Also, we are convinced sergeants pass, in their sleep, to a beautiful land of parade.

Parades, it might be said, are almost scriptural. When a few of us are gathered together to do dirty work under the "oldest soldier present," it is not a gathering of miserable men. It is a parade. When the whole force of the Depôt is drawn up in files of section and sub-section, to receive a well-earned strafing for moral degeneracy in drill—that, too, is a parade. Between these poles parades multiply and wax to excess. There

is, in truth, nothing that the Orderly Room can think of that cannot call forth a parade. It is reported that the spider of the adage once fell into the ink and then crawled over "Orders" just above "Reveillé." The Orderly Sergeant was not even puzzled. He just said, "Ah, parade 4.30 to-morrow morning!"

We parade for all our most simple actions. We parade for bathing, and we parade for meals. We parade for route-marching, and we parade so that we may show the evil things route-marching does to our feet. We parade for fatigues, whether they

be building a new War Office or merely picking up cigarette-ends from the Depôt road. We parade for the doctor, "applications"—in Tent X 6 we do not "apply," so I cannot explain this—for inoculation and for vaccination, and some of us faint on these parades, and are paraded off by as many altruists who can rush to the rescue before the sergeant puts a stop to desertion *en masse*. We parade for washing and mending—washing I have described, mending is mainly buttons. We parade for tent-board scrubbing, kit-inspection, fire-alarm, "leave"

(oh, rare but comely parade), measles (possibilities of), hair-cut, defaulters, pay, and for "posting" overseas. But, more than anything, we Church Parade.

It has the air of being more than anything, anyhow. Church Parade dominates all things. It is the pope of parades. When it arrives on Sunday we understand that here is the culmination of the week. I don't mean to say we are overwhelmingly devout in our creeds—indeed, we seem doubtful which of the several creeds we shall be

[Continued overleaf.]



AS IS DONE WITH THE COLOURS OF REGIMENTS SPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED IN ACTION: A FRENCH TROOP-SHIP DECORATED WITH THE "CROIX DE GUERRE" FOR SINKING ENEMY SUBMARINES.

Napoleon instituted the practice of awarding the Legion of Honour to regiments *en bloc*, and decorating their colours with the cross. In the present war several regiments have received the Cross and the Médaille Militaire. The Legion of Honour was conferred on Verdun also. The present is, as far as is known, the first case of a ship being so honoured. The decoration is seen affixed on the upper bridge canvas-screen overhead.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.


 The Home Defence

"G.O.C., LONDON":

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd has been in London district since 1913. Throughout the officer, it may safely be said, has had such a to perform. On all hands he has won gold a Major-General until January 1 of this year announced, the King promoted him Lieutenant



The Home Defence forces: In Charge of the Metropolis.



"G.O.C., LONDON": LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS LLOYD, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd has been in command of the London district since 1913. Throughout the war, hardly another officer, it may safely be said, has had such a multiplicity of duties to perform. On all hands he has won golden opinions. He was a Major-General until January 1 of this year, when, as officially announced, the King promoted him Lieutenant-General "in recogni-

nition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war." He is a Guardsman, and joined the Household Brigade from the Duke of Wellington's Regiment in 1874. His war services include the Suakin Campaign, the Nile Expedition of 1898, and the South African War. He has commanded the 1st Guards Brigade and the Welsh (Territorial) Division.—[Photo. by Campbell-Gray.]

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devout in this week, but Church Parade has that bustle and air, that keenness in preparation which calls for the Great Effort in our lives. It is on Church Parade that we make our deepest impression on our C.O. He is struck by our personality at this time. He talks to us. He says, "That man there—hair-cut!" "Those boots aren't clean. You've been sleeping in them," and "My patron saint, look at that man's puttees! How can we hope to hold the Messines Ridge?"

There is also another great fact about Church Parade—that is, the choice of religion for the day. It is quite possible you are thinking we have already chosen our religion; the "C. of E." or "R.C." neatly inscribed on our military record is, you may feel, our final word on the matter. Not at all. The final word of our belief is decided by the formula, "Who goes first?" Also who, going first, returns to Dépôt first. Sunday, if one has not been "clicked" for fatigue, is a free day. The religious denomination that goes early and leaves off early is a creed of much virtue in our eyes. When we came to Tent X 6, the Methodists went first. "Methodists parade at 9.30." C. of E. at 11 o'clock. The ordeal of the Third Degree was put on Methodists. Was Methody a long-drawn-

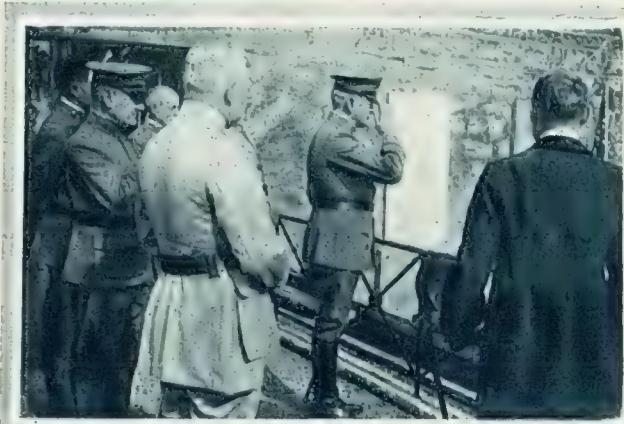
out affair? Was the chapel far? Could one hope to steal an hour or two of rest that the C. of E.s could not hope to steal? Apparently so. Four hundred Methodists arrived on Church Parade when the whistle blew at 9.30.

The number of Methodists on the section books is fifty-six.

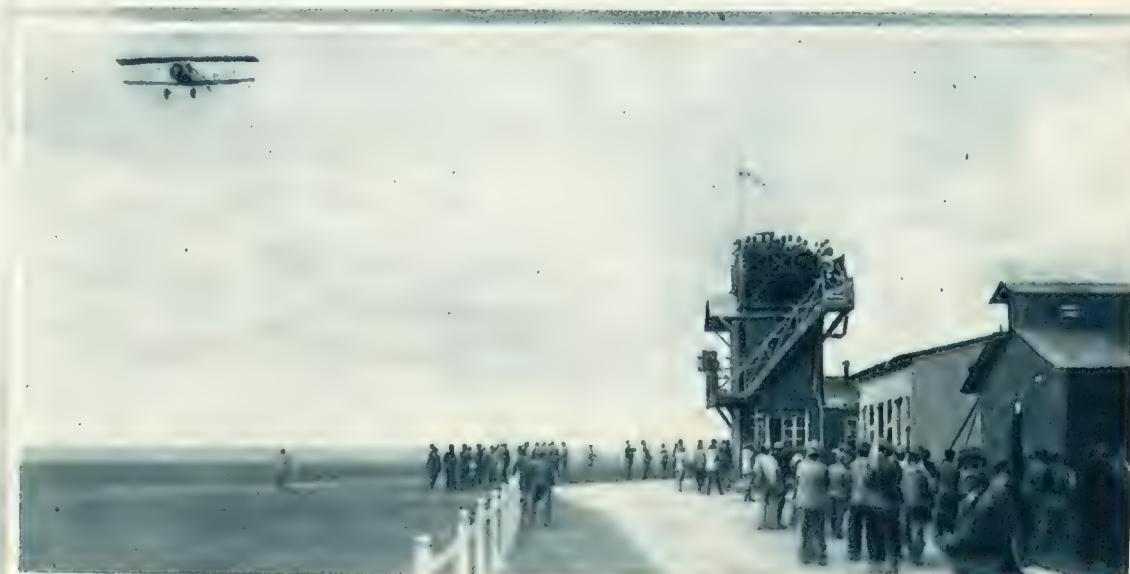
Craik, who was Methodist that Sunday, returned to Tent X 6 panting and exhausted at 9.45. "What an escape!" he gasped. "Nearly clicked, that time." "By Methody?" we asked. "No fatigue." The sergeant, it appeared, felt something must be wrong. (Sergeants are frequently like this.) He had a simple, manly way of separating the goats from the Methodists. He just numbered off the first fifty-six. "March these men to chapel," he commanded. "The rest, cook-house, sanitary, and water-wagon fatigue."

Craik went "R.C." missed the first sitting, and in the end, went "Plymouth Brethren." There were only three, and they went off alone into the mysterious unknown. Craik did not give away the secret of their meeting-house, but there was grass on his tunic when he came back, and he did not sleep, as usual, after dinner.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



GENERAL PERSHING IN FRANCE: THE AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SALUTING AT THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE IN THE CEMETERY OF PICPUS.—[French Official Photograph.]



GENERAL PERSHING IN FRANCE: THE AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO THE AVIATION CAMP AT LE BOURGET, NEAR PARIS.—[French Official Photograph.]



The Maker of the



EXHORTING A REGIMENT TO

"Warriors! Our Motherland is in danger, secured by the Revolution is in peril. Each strength of our enemies, and only an immediate can disrupt their plans. All nations must through weakness that we talked of peace, liberty augments our forces. In the name

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that Sunday, and exhausted at sped. "Nearly ked, that time." y Methody?" " asked. "No gue." The ser ent, it appeared, something must wrong. (Servants are frequently like this.) had a simple, only way of separating the goats in the Methody. He just numbed off the first six. " March these men to spel," he com manded. "The , cook-house, tary, and water on fatigue." . the first sitting, "uth Brethren." went off alone Craik did not meeting-house, unic when he eep, as usual, GLAS NEWTON.



AVIATION CAMP



EXHORTING A REGIMENT TO STAND UP FOR RUSSIA: THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER AT THE FRONT.

"Warriors! Our Motherland is in danger, and the freedom secured by the Revolution is in peril. Each day lost adds to the strength of our enemies, and only an immediate and decisive blow can disrupt their plans. All nations must know that it was not through weakness that we talked of peace. Let them know that liberty augments our forces. In the name of liberty and future

prosperity, and for a lasting and honourable peace, I command you to go forward." In such words M. Kerensky inaugurated the new Russian offensive which has opened so brilliantly. For weeks he has been visiting the front, and his addresses to the regiments in every case acted with electrifying effect on the patriotism of his hearers, officers and men alike.—[Photo, by Illustrations Bureau.]

On the Italian front: Supplying Trentino Outposts.



LADDER TRANSPORT: ITALIAN SOLDIERS CARRYING STORES TO POSTS ABOVE THE SNOW-LINE.

Even at this time of year, as every former-day tourist or visitor to Switzerland or the Tyrol knows, the higher uplands of the Alps are in many places covered with deep snow: literally, with the "eternal snows," for, at the upper altitudes snow lies all the year round. As we have illustrated in previous issues, the Alpine battle-line for many miles in certain of the higher districts crosses

glaciers and snowfields over which the outposts of the contending armies are continually skirmishing and exchanging shots. How the Italians carry out the laborious and difficult task of supplying these permanent pickets and stations above the snow-line with commissariat stores, food, and ammunition, is seen in the above illustration, which shows a Trentino ladder-route—[Photo, by Brocherel.]

On the



AN ABANDONED AUSTRIAN AM

As the Italians, in their step-by-step advance work forward from one captured Austrian position to another, they are constantly coming upon "finds" of the above illustration. A detachment of the 10th Alpine Division is seen, after crossing the steep-sided ridge, denly lighting on an Austrian artillery

osts.



On the Italian front: A Useful find.



AN ABANDONED AUSTRIAN AMMUNITION-DEPOT BEHIND A MOUNTAIN RIDGE: AN ITALIAN "FIND."

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Photo, by Brocherel.]

As the Italians, in their step-by-step advance among the mountains, work forward from one captured Austrian position to another, they are constantly coming upon "finds" such as that shown in the above illustration. A detachment of Italian infantrymen is seen, after crossing the steep-sided ridge in the background, suddenly lighting on an Austrian artillery ammunition-depot, com-

prising piles of boxes of shells, apparently safely housed in a dip of ground behind the ridge. As will be noted, over the topmost rows of boxes branches had been strewn by the Austrians to hide the cache from the eyes of Italian airmen cruising across the ridge. Owing to the rapidity of the Italian infantry push uphill, there had been no time to remove the ammunition.—[Photo, by Brocherel.]

Royalty and Munition-Workers: The Workers' Crowd.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA SHOWS MUCH INTEREST IN THE WOMEN: A TALK WITH A WORKER.

That the members of our Royal Family take a great deal more than a merely perfunctory interest in the actual and valuable work which is being done by so many thousands of women and girls in our munition-factories, is obvious in our photographs, which were taken the other day during a visit paid to a factory by Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Maud, and

Princess Victoria. The attitude of the Queen-Mother and her intent gaze at the operation in progress, shown in our second picture, are proofs of the keen and vivid interest which Queen Alexandra takes in every phase of the work which is being done by women who are helping to win the war. In our first photograph the womanly side of both the Queen and the women and

[Continued opposite.]

Royalty and Munition-Workers: The Workers' Crowd.



A SIGNIFICANT SCENE

Continued. girl-workers is strongly emphasised. So eager to see their royal visitors that, at one time, moments, some risk of an accident occurring in their eagerness to see Queen Alexandra, forcing a barrier, and causing some of the Alexandra showed concern at the incident,

July 11, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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rowd.



Royalty and Munitions: Queen Alexandra at a factory.



A SIGNIFICANT SCENE IN A FACTORY: ROYAL INTEREST IN THE WORKERS.

Continued.
girl-workers is strongly emphasised. So eager were the workers to see their royal visitors that, at one time, there was, for a few moments, some risk of an accident occurring, as some of the girls in their eagerness to see Queen Alexandra, crowded out of a door, forcing a barrier, and causing some of the girls to fall. Queen Alexandra showed concern at the incident, but, happily, no real

harm was done, and the royal visitor was soon chatting to an elderly worker. It has been the same throughout the war. The interest shown by Queen Alexandra has been expressed in a hundred ways, for her Majesty has never grudged time or effort to show how keen is the interest which she takes in all that concerns their well-being.—[Photos, by C.N.]

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(Continued opposite.)

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

JULY, usually the month of garden parties, is, in this third year of the war, to be devoted to garden fêtes organised by the energetic in the cause of sweet charity. Berkeley Square saw the inauguration of the new order of things at the end of June, when well-known people, from Princess Beatrice downwards, sold butter and eggs, cheeses and onions, carnations and huge cucumbers that looked like nothing so much as the snake in "The Magic Flute"—with which, by the way, Sir Thomas Beecham charmed a Drury Lane audience the other day—on behalf of the Y.W.C.A. fund for providing huts for the Women's Auxiliary Army in France.

Belgrave Square has likewise harboured great ladies, dressed after the fashion of the "Cries of

scene of a rather more than usually ambitious outdoor entertainment, the object of which is to augment the funds of the Blackheath War Hospital Supply Depôt, which, like other organisations of the kind, needs money to enable it to cope successfully with the demands made upon it.

Charity and economy are the two principal topics of conversation these days, and, apropos of the latter, a very special appeal is being made to women, as the holders of the nation's purse-strings. What the exhibits at the partially completed London County Hall, Westminster Bridge, can't teach one about economy is not worth learning; and, to revert to Lord Crewe's Sleeping Beauty simile, heaps of women have already been busy helping to kiss the Princess Thrift, enshrined



"CANADA DAY" AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE QUEEN IS RECEIVED BY BISHOP BOYD-CARPENTER.
On July 2, the King and Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, attended a special service at Westminster Abbey, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary—which fell on Sunday, July 1—of the Confederation of Canada, and to honour her sons who have fallen in the war. The Abbey was crowded to the doors, and the service was most impressive. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter has long been a favourite with the Royal Family.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

London" pictures, bent on selling "country produce" at West-End prices in order that the Belgravia Workrooms may continue their work of making hospital supplies without interruption. Only last Friday, too, the same Square provided the setting for the garden fête in aid of the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops; whilst Hampden House was the scene of Lady Carson's *al fresco* effort on behalf of the sick, the wounded, and the prisoners of the Ulster Division.

To-morrow, Thursday, July 12, the grounds of Park Lodge, Blackheath Park, are to be the

within its walls, into life. How to make cakes without the things we used to consider essential in such fare, how to cook half-a-dozen dishes to perfection on one small stove, and buy enough food for six people for a sum usually expended on one, are some of the lessons the exhibition aims at teaching. Anyhow, it won't be the fault of the London County Council if Englishwomen don't develop into the most thrifty housekeepers in the world.

But the show over Westminster Bridge does not complete the tale of economy. A knowledge

[Continued overleaf.]

for Hospital



IN AID OF A HOSPITAL WHE

Lord Leverhulme, to whom Londoners in nation in general owe the splendid gift of St. London museum only second to the historic but is untiring in his benevolence, and our photo charming and rather unconventional scenes a Fête held by him in the grounds of his beau

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for Hospital funds: A Picturesque Garden fête.



IN AID OF A HOSPITAL WHERE MANY SOLDIERS ARE: LORD LEVERHULME'S PASTORAL FÊTE.

Lord Leverhulme, to whom Londoners in particular and the nation in general owe the splendid gift of Stafford House, a great London museum only second to the historic building in Bloomsbury, is untiring in his benevolence, and our photographs show some charming and rather unconventional scenes at the recent Garden Fête held by him in the grounds of his beautiful house at North

End, Hampstead. The object of the fête was to aid the funds of the Hampstead and North, West London General Hospital, and there was a large attendance of visitors, all of whom were cognisant of the valuable work which the Hospital is doing. Our first photograph shows pastoral dances on the lawn; and the second, dancing on the lake.—[Photos, by L.N.A.]

of domestic lore was, until quite recently, supposed to be something that women had by instinct. Lately, however, we have grasped the fact that it is a subject which, like most other lessons, has to be learnt. The result is the British College of Cookery at "Economy Hall,"

useful to them. If lessons in fruit-preserving and pickling are desired, they can be had to the exclusion of other subjects. Similarly with the cooking of meat, the preparation of vegetarian dishes, or any other branch of the culinary art. There is another point worth remembering. The learner is not tied to attendance on any one day—an arrangement the convenience of which will be duly appreciated by busy women.



SOLDIERS OF TO-DAY VISITING AN ELIZABETHAN INSTITUTION:
WOUNDED MEN ARRIVING AT BRISTOL CITY SCHOOL.

Over a hundred wounded soldiers were recently entertained by scholars and old boys of Bristol City School. This building was presented to the City by Queen Elizabeth, and is one of its oldest and most interesting and valuable institutions.

Photograph by *Sport and General*.

316, Regent Street, designed, as Lord Leigh said at the opening ceremony, "to cover a field of domestic education of the greatest importance at the present moment." That same field includes the kitchen, the home in general, as well as the ever-interesting feminine wardrobe; and if only women will consent to do it, there's no reason why there shouldn't be a vast drop in the annual outlay on dress. For the art of renovating old clothes is going to be specially taught, the department being in charge of a specially qualified instructress, who gained her dressmaking experience in a first-class London house; and all excuse for extravagance in dress vanishes when it is possible to make a new dress from an old one with ingenuity and a tassel or two, and the outlay of a few modest shillings.

Economy Hall, too, is to be run on thoroughly practical lines. A general cookery course, as quite a lot of women know by sad experience, often leaves the student with a smattering of knowledge about methods concerning the preparation of all sorts of dishes, and a complete mastery of no one method. The college proposes to change all that. The executive have decided that students can specialise in any particular branch of cookery that they feel will be

The Ivory Cross, one of the latest war societies to be formed, exists for the purpose of supplying discharged service men, Home Army men, men of the mercantile marine, as well as the necessitous poor, with artificial teeth—a very necessary, if somewhat prosaic, work. It owes its foundation to the energies of a woman, Miss Fletcher, and its supporters include Lady Robertson, wife of the Chief of the Imperial Staff, and Lady Beatty. Perhaps the best clue to its work and objects is contained in the following lines, especially written by Mr. John Oxenham—

Some could eat,
But have no meat;
Some have meat,
But cannot eat;
If you have meat
And you can eat,
Then to the Lord give
praise!
And think of us,
From field and fleet,
Who cannot eat
Though we have meat,

And why?—Because,
In facing death,
We lost our teeth,
That you might eat
In peace your meat.
Now is it meet,
That you should eat,
In peace your meat,
While we, who beat
Away defeat,
Go hungry [teeth]?
Through the lack of
CLAUDE CLEVR.



WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN AN ELIZABETHAN SCHOOL: BOYS SHOW
SOLDIERS ROUND THEIR DORMITORIES.

The soldier-visitors of the old boys and present scholars at the Bristol City School were much impressed by the scrupulous cleanliness and order of the dormitories in the historic building which Queen Elizabeth bestowed upon Bristol nearly four hundred years ago.

Photograph by *Sport and General*.

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RUSSIA'S RETURN

THE event of the week was the reappearance of factor in the struggle. Even the firmest faith in Russia's ultimate arena were hardly prepared which came through to London on July 1. Sooner than was expected, Brusiloff had made good his return to the soldiers of free Russia. It added another touch to a



NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMEN:
CENTRE, SEATED, SIR HERBERT
"A" COMPANY, 5th City of London
from company units of Volunteer R.

the Russian Commander-in-Chief, his work at the very point where he had been stopped by inertia at headquarters, shortage of material to leave him, and the lack of supplies. He had again attacked on July 1, on a line of twenty miles, the town of Brzezany, fifty miles south-east of Warsaw. The news was amplified by papers announcing "Great successes" were found not to have been achieved. Brusiloff, attacking a mixed force of Germans, and Turks, had won a success, even against positions which had been ten months' lull. His prisoners numbered 10,000, and later the

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THE GREAT WAR.

RUSSIA'S RETURN—THE NEAR EAST—MESOPOTAMIA AND PALESTINE— AMERICA BUCKLES TO.

THE event of the week under review has been the reappearance of Russia as a serious factor in the struggle. Even those who had the firmest faith in Russia's ultimate return to the arena were hardly prepared for the welcome news which came through to London on the afternoon of July 1. Sooner than was expected, General Brusiloff had made good his recent promise that the soldiers of free Russia would do their duty. It added another touch to a dramatic incident that

17,000. The objective is evidently Lemberg, but that still lies fifty miles from Brzezany on the Zlota-Lipa, and there is much stern conquest of difficult ground to be accomplished before the new Russian offensive can bear substantial fruit. But in every way it is important. The Russians are said to be well off for guns and shells; and the victory—for a victory it is—has sent a wave of enthusiasm over the whole country, and has done much to compose differences and reunite the



NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMEN: THE TEAM THAT WON THE MACKWORTH PRAED CHALLENGE CUP; AND IN THE CENTRE, SEATED, SIR HERBERT PRAED, DONOR OF THE CUP, WITH THE TROPHY AT THE PRESENTATION.
"A" Company, 5th City of London National Guard won the trophy this year, which was contested for by 266 teams of eight, drawn from company units of Volunteer Regiments. The members were Corporal Barrett, Sergeants Cockerill, Killick, Martin, and Reynolds, Private Butcher, Lieut. Cooper, Sergeant Sturges.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]

the Russian Commander-in-Chief had taken up his work at the very point where he was compelled by inertia at headquarters and the consequent shortage of material to leave it off in August last. He had again attacked on the Galician front, on a line of twenty miles, the centre of which is Brzezany, fifty miles south-east of Lemberg. Next day the news was amplified, and the evening papers announcing "Great Russian Victory" were found not to have exaggerated. For Brusiloff, attacking a mixed force of Austrians, Germans, and Turks, had won a great initial success, even against positions strengthened during a ten months' lull. His prisoners numbered on the first day 10,000, and later these were increased to

people in their resolve to permit no partial and deceptive peace. The movement had its immediate effect on the enemy. Simultaneously with the news of the renewed attack came a message from Vienna announcing the presence there of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, for a conference. And this certainly means some detachment, at least, of German troops from the Western front. Once more the shuttle will begin to play from West to East and East to West. Reinforcements were hurriedly thrown into the gap Brusiloff had made in the Central Powers' line, and the advance was checked, but only temporarily. Vienna looked for no respite, and said so. Pat on that announcement came news of a fresh attack on the

[Continued on page 40.]



The Allied "Coup" in Greece: French Cavalry and War, Material Dis-



AN ARGUMENT THAT DECIDED KING CONSTANTINE TO ACCEPT THE ALLIES' VIEWS:

Describing the course of events in Athens on June 12, just before King Constantine left, and the efforts of his adherents to prevent his departure, the Athens correspondent of the "Times" writes: "2.10 p.m. The ultimatum has expired, but the King has not gone yet. . . . These incidents render some show of force necessary on the part of the Allies, and troops will

A SCENE AT THE PIRAEUS ON JUNE 12, 1917.
now disembark." At 3 p.m. he says: "I have just
Their sentries are already on good terms with
taken), Mr. G. J. Stevens writes: "I have just

French Cavalry

and War, Material Disembarked at the Piræus.



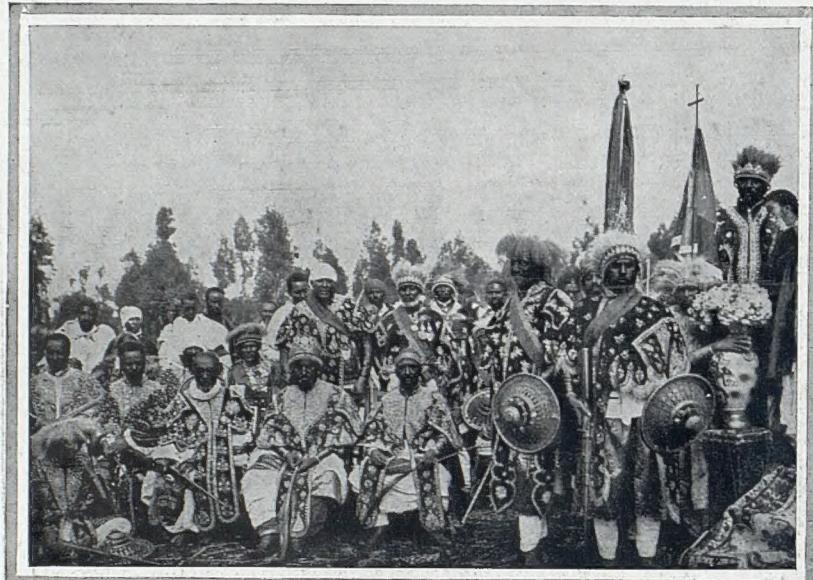
ACCEPT THE ALLIES' VIEWS:

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A SCENE AT THE PIRÆUS ON JUNE 12, AFTER THE LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS.

now disembark." At 3 p.m. he says: "I have just seen the disembarkation of French soldiers at the Piræus and Phaleron. Their sentries are already on good terms with all the children of the district." At 5 p.m. (when the above photograph was taken), Mr. G. J. Stevens writes: "I have just returned from watching the advance-guard of these troops marching on Athens."

front from Dvinsk to Volhynia, and again on the line attacked on July 1 around Koniuchy. These movements were developing successfully. At the same time it became known that all was not complete harmony between Germany and Austria over the Austrian amnesty to political prisoners.



THE GREAT NEUTRAL STATE OF AFRICA—ABYSSINIA: THE EMPRESS'S MINISTERS OF STATE IN NATIVE FULL COURT-DRESS AT ADDIS ABEBA.—[French Official Photograph.]

The Kaiser had hurried to Vienna, and there were rumours of a new offer of peace.

On the Salonika front nothing of importance has occurred. General Sarrail has visited Athens, where he met with a great popular reception. M. Venezelos had an interview with King Alexander, and stated the principles of constitutional monarchy in a few quiet but firm words. The King said he fully understood the position. The new Greek Government is taking stern measures to limit the power of all military officers, from regimental commanders up to the General Staff, and many dismissals are ordered. Russia had objected to King Alexander's nomination.

From the Mesopotamia front there is a continuance of reassuring news regarding the health and spirit of the British forces. Lord Hardinge has made his defence before the House of Lords, and, without altering opinion as to the censures in the Report, has put the general contribution of India to the war in a new

and very favourable light. General Allenby has taken command in Palestine.

America buckles energetically to the fight. She has begun a huge effort in shipbuilding, laying down submarine-chasers of a special type. Her expeditionary force was attacked in the Atlantic, at the very point of rendezvous—an obvious proof of enemy spy activity. Two attacks were delivered on the American side of the transports' point of concentration, one on the European side. The submarines were, however, successfully beaten off by the fire of the escorting destroyers, and one submarine was believed to be sunk. The American warships used a grenade which is designed to explode at a certain distance below the surface of the water. After the discharge of one of these at a periscope, the sea was covered with wreckage, leaving little doubt that the bomb had found its mark. The gunnery of the United States ships held the enemy at a safe distance, and the speed of

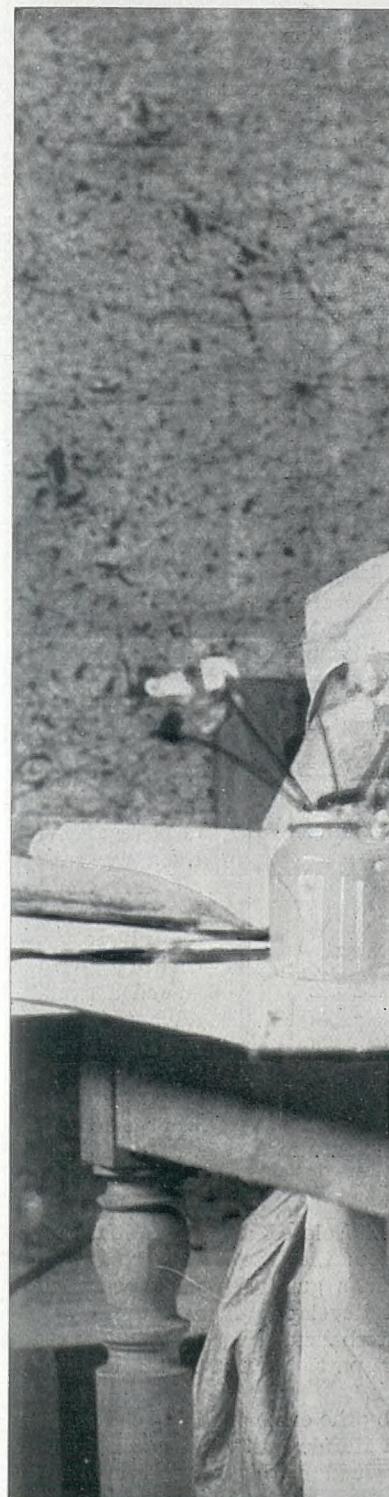
their destroyers proved its efficiency. One of the battles was fought under searchlights. At least five torpedoes were discharged, but no American ship was injured. The evident proofs of enemy espion-



THE GREAT NEUTRAL STATE OF AFRICA—ABYSSINIA: THE PRESENT PRIME MINISTER IN HIS ROBES OF OFFICE, ATTENDED BY HIS SUITE.—[French Official Photograph.]

age have aroused the Americans to a new vigilance, and steps were taken to detain a suspected spy in high official circles. LONDON: JULY 7, 1917.

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IN A DRESS